

CENSUS

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Adding "ZIP" to Business

The "big apple" is still pretty big, particularly when it comes to business. Seven of the 10 ZIP codes with the most workers are in Manhattan. ZIPs clustered just south of Central Park on either side of Fifth Avenue are the hub of this thriving business area.

Talk retail and the impact is even more dramatic: the top five ZIPs in number of retail establishments are in Manhattan (see page 2).

The tables shown on pages 1 and 2 here were compiled from statistics on the Census Bureau's first *ZIP Code Business Patterns CD-ROM*. The file has annual statistics showing establishments and employment. The series is comparable to our popular *County Business Patterns* released each year.

The disc has 1994 statistics for over 39,000 ZIP codes. For each ZIP, the file has the number and size of businesses for hundreds of industries. It also has employment and payroll figures, but with no breakdown for specific industries.

Top 50 ZIP Code Areas in Number of Employees: 1994

ZIP	Place	Number of employees	ZIP	Place	Number of employees
10017	New York, NY	135,846	55402	Minneapolis, MN	59,996
10022	New York, NY	124,725	48084	Troy, MI	59,775
10019	New York, NY	122,464	80202	Denver, CO	59,130
91505	Burbank, CA	111,031	10003	New York, NY	59,001
89109	Las Vegas, NV	110,245	92101	San Diego, CA	58,364
10036	New York, NY	108,543	60007	Elk Grove Village, IL	57,455
10001	New York, NY	106,160	38118	Memphis, TN	57,300
10016	New York, NY	95,124	33607	Tampa, FL	57,072
19103	Philadelphia, PA	88,684	75240	Dallas, TX	56,317
10018	New York, NY	86,116	96813	Honolulu, HI	55,661
60606	Chicago, IL	84,410	94103	San Francisco, CA	55,505
77002	Houston, TX	83,254	29607	Greenville, SC	55,289
43215	Columbus, OH	80,152	10011	New York, NY	54,495
45202	Cincinnati, OH	78,709	40202	Louisville, KY	54,404
60611	Chicago, IL	76,694	60610	Chicago, IL	53,889
75201	Dallas, TX	71,961	02110	Boston, MA	53,735
10021	New York, NY	70,267	98101	Seattle, WA	53,729
92714	Irvine, CA	70,140	85034	Phoenix, AZ	53,685
60521	Hinsdale, IL	69,153	63141	Saint Louis, MO	53,543
10010	New York, NY	67,192	20036	Washington, DC	53,075
15222	Pittsburgh, PA	67,117	94111	San Francisco, CA	52,444
94105	San Francisco, CA	64,033	77056	Houston, TX	51,968
92121	San Diego, CA	62,504	53202	Milwaukee, WI	51,940
10013	New York, NY	61,271	90045	Los Angeles, CA	51,819
60601	Chicago, IL	61,168	48150	Livonia, MI	51,735

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *ZIP Code Business Patterns: 1994*.

Source: 1994 *ZIP Code Business Patterns*. \$90 from Customer Services at Census (301-457-4100).

Contact:

Thomas Bell
301-457-2580
cbp@census.gov

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Top 50 ZIP Code Areas in Retail Establishments: 1994

ZIP	Place	Number of retail establishments	ZIP	Place	Number of retail establishments
10013	New York, NY	1,392	92101	San Diego, CA	622
10021	New York, NY	1,233	92683	Westminster, CA	622
10022	New York, NY	1,029	33940	Naples, FL	618
10001	New York, NY	987	60614	Chicago, IL	618
10036	New York, NY	905	10017	New York, NY	615
75240	Dallas, TX	866	85251	Scottsdale, AZ	614
29577	Myrtle Beach, SC	865	49684	Traverse City, MI	608
96814	Honolulu, HI	861	98101	Seattle, WA	607
10019	New York, NY	846	97401	Eugene, OR	605
10003	New York, NY	806	94133	San Francisco, CA	604
87501	Santa Fe, NM	766	70130	New Orleans, LA	596
96815	Honolulu, HI	748	79925	El Paso, TX	596
89109	Las Vegas, NV	732	33012	Hialeah, FL	591
07652	Paramus, NJ	730	28403	Wilmington, NC	585
78216	San Antonio, TX	719	07470	Wayne, NJ	584
77036	Houston, TX	710	30136	Duluth, GA	583
78501	McAllen, TX	709	85705	Tucson, AZ	582
19107	Philadelphia, PA	704	14221	Buffalo, NY	579
10012	New York, NY	682	94103	San Francisco, CA	576
10011	New York, NY	677	10002	New York, NY	575
10016	New York, NY	674	48126	Dearborn, MI	575
89502	Reno, NV	665	37919	Knoxville, TN	572
87110	Albuquerque, NM	661	10018	New York, NY	570
89102	Las Vegas, NV	659	92626	Costa Mesa, CA	568
21401	Annapolis, MD	648	94108	San Francisco, CA	566

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *ZIP Code Business Patterns: 1994*.

Questions or Orders

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Census and You

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Editorial Information

Editor: Neil Tillman

Contributors: Robert Bernstein, Patricia Dunton, and Mary Thomas.

Please send your comments to Neil Tillman, Public Information Office, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-0900 (301-457-2822; ntillman@census.gov).

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West Is First in Share of Small Manufacturers

The West led the country in the *proportion* of small manufacturing establishments (one to four employees), according to the 1992 Census of Manufacturers. (The Census Bureau defines the West as Colorado and all points west of there.)

As the map shows, high concentrations of small manufacturing establishments can be found anywhere, but were especially prevalent in western states. California and Utah were the only exceptions. In Montana and Wyoming, more than half of manufacturing establishments fell into this group.

The South had by far the most manufacturing establishments of any size and the most small establishments. (In Census Bureau terms, the South begins with Maryland and Delaware in the east and stretches south from there; in the west, it includes Oklahoma and everything south and east.)

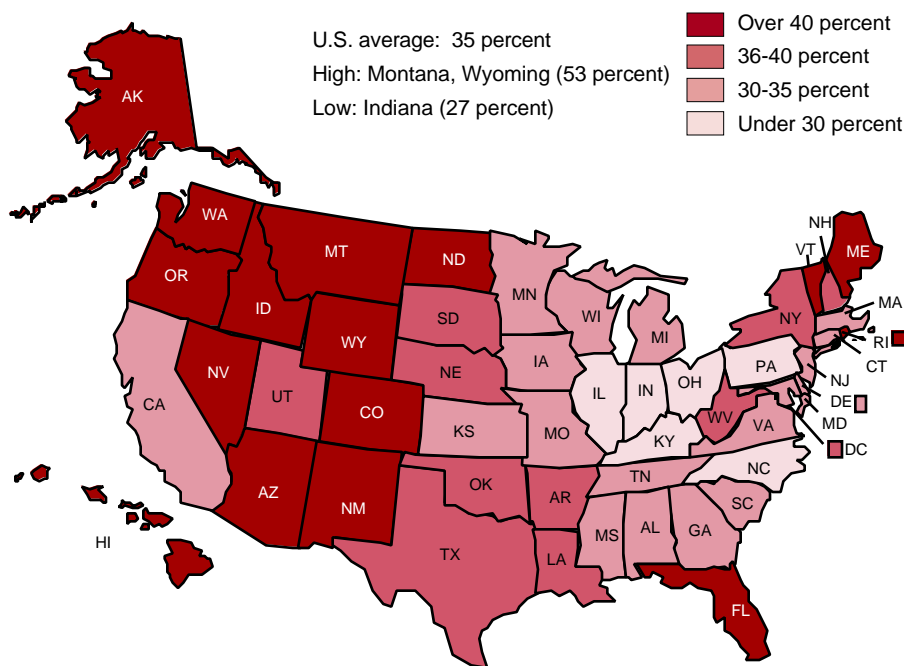
Over 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments in 16 states had one to four employees. Across the nation, 35 percent of manufacturing establishments fell into this category.

What industry groups are especially likely to have small establishments? Publishing and printing (standard industrial classification 27) had the largest number of establishments of any major industry group, and many were small. (See page 4.)

In some western States – notably Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon – lumber and wood

Smallest Manufacturers Prevalent in the West

Percent of manufacturing establishments with one to four employees: 1992



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, 1992 *Census of Manufacturers, General Summary*, Series MC92-S-1.

products industries (SIC 24) were the predominant industries and the major reason for the high percentage of small manufacturing establishments.

Source: 1992 *Census of Manufacturers, General Summary*, Series MC92-S-1. Printed report, \$10 from Customer Services (301-457-4100) or via the Web: www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#mm. Also on CD-ROM, \$150.

The 390-page *General Summary* is the only report from the manufacturing census with statistics on companies. (Most have statistics on establishments.)

Contact:

Patrick Duck
301-457-4741
patrick.a.duck@ccmail.census.gov

ECONOMIC UPDATE

Smallest Manufacturing Establishments

Percent of establishments with one to four employees by major industry group: 1992

	Pct.
All industries	35
Food & kindred products	28
Tobacco products	23
Textile mill products	22
Apparel & other textile products	33
Lumber & wood products	44
Furniture & fixtures	35
Paper & allied products	12
Printing & publishing	45
Chemicals & allied products	26
Petroleum & coal products	33
Rubber & miscellaneous products	20
Leather & leather products	34
Stone, clay, & glass products	34
Primary metal industries	20
Fabricated metal products	27
Industrial machinery & equipment	37
Electronic & other electric equipment	26
Transportation equipment	33
Instruments & related products	30
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	50

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, 1992 *Census of Manufactures, General Summary*, MC92-S-1.

Crops Diminished

In 1994, about 29,000 farms out West reported having a diminished crop due to irrigation problems. In all, 8.6 million acres were affected.

Most attributed the problem to a shortage of surface water.

Source: 1994 *Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey*, Series AC92-RS-1. Printed report from the U.S. Government Printing Office (\$12; stock number 003-024-08798-7). Also on the Web (www.census.gov/ftp/pub/prod/1/agr/92fris).

States Ranked by Change in Manufacturing Employment From 1987 to 1992

(Includes auxiliaries)

States	All establishments (1992)	All employees 1992 (Thous.)	All employees 1987 (Thous.)	Employment change Number (Thous.)	Employment change Pct.	Payroll per employee 1992	Wages per production worker 1992
United States	381,696	18,204.9	18,951.6	-746.7	-3.9	\$30,711	\$24,185
Texas	21,661	952.9	914.0	38.9	4.3	31,098	24,372
Wisconsin	10,087	546.0	514.0	32.0	6.2	29,464	24,847
Alabama	6,432	378.8	347.3	31.5	9.1	24,303	20,918
Washington	8,521	339.4	309.7	29.7	9.6	34,124	27,581
Kentucky	4,307	276.1	251.6	24.5	9.7	27,185	23,139
Iowa	3,913	227.3	206.1	21.2	10.3	28,407	24,408
Arkansas	3,913	226.6	205.5	21.1	10.3	21,536	18,760
Mississippi	3,764	238.2	218.9	19.3	8.8	21,109	17,918
Indiana	9,278	620.3	602.0	18.3	3.0	30,840	26,843
Minnesota	7,930	391.6	374.2	17.4	4.6	32,149	23,982
Louisiana	4,045	178.7	161.4	17.3	10.7	30,485	26,391
Utah	2,525	103.8	88.8	15.0	16.9	26,907	21,589
Tennessee	7,608	499.1	484.9	14.2	2.9	25,232	21,145
Idaho	1,833	66.2	52.9	13.3	25.1	26,551	22,396
Nebraska	2,027	100.1	90.7	9.4	10.4	25,125	21,656
Oregon	6,863	211.9	202.9	9.0	4.4	28,420	23,916
South Dakota	889	35.2	27.5	7.7	28.0	21,151	17,838
Oklahoma	4,064	155.9	151.2	4.7	3.1	27,346	23,950
New Mexico	1,595	39.3	34.7	4.6	13.3	24,504	20,830
Alaska	507	15.6	11.1	4.5	40.5	26,923	25,550
Nevada	1,248	27.5	23.7	3.8	16.0	27,127	21,740
North Dakota	666	18.4	15.4	3.0	19.5	23,826	20,421
Montana	1,376	21.6	20.1	1.5	7.5	25,190	23,204
Wyoming	578	9.0	7.7	1.3	16.9	25,033	22,859
South Carolina	4,838	366.9	365.8	1.1	0.3	25,699	20,856
Delaware	737	66.7	66.6	0.1	0.2	41,534	27,244
Kansas	3,467	188.1	189.1	-1.0	-0.5	27,942	24,159
Hawaii	1,020	20.6	22.2	-1.6	-7.2	26,573	22,488
Colorado	5,296	181.3	183.8	-2.5	-1.4	32,065	25,484
Vermont	1,342	44.5	48.5	-4.0	-8.2	28,971	22,240
District of Columbia	458	13.0	17.0	-4.0	-23.5	42,538	30,684
Arizona	4,765	179.0	184.1	-5.1	-2.8	30,531	22,901
West Virginia	1,783	78.5	83.8	-5.3	-6.3	30,136	26,456
Missouri	7,843	408.8	418.8	-10.0	-2.4	29,289	23,251
Maine	2,199	91.1	101.6	-10.5	-10.3	26,859	23,829
North Carolina	11,867	830.9	842.4	-11.5	-1.4	24,612	19,450
New Hampshire	2,331	93.5	107.9	-14.4	-13.3	30,147	24,412
Georgia	9,761	554.2	569.9	-15.7	-2.8	25,732	20,738
Illinois	18,777	968.0	989.6	-21.6	-2.2	32,544	25,433
Virginia	6,524	407.2	429.2	-22.0	-5.1	27,614	22,556
Rhode Island	2,666	88.5	112.0	-23.5	-21.0	27,132	20,808
Florida	16,382	472.4	499.3	-26.9	-5.4	27,500	20,058
Maryland	4,331	193.9	230.4	-36.5	-15.8	32,293	26,297
Ohio	18,282	1,044.5	1,100.2	-55.7	-5.1	33,381	28,348
Michigan	16,527	916.5	980.1	-63.6	-6.5	37,279	32,200
Connecticut	6,281	320.5	388.9	-68.4	-17.6	37,834	27,821
Pennsylvania	18,089	949.8	1,037.5	-87.7	-8.5	30,608	24,260
Massachusetts	10,140	480.3	591.3	-111.0	-18.8	34,327	26,008
New Jersey	13,276	573.8	690.8	-117.0	-16.9	35,923	25,389
California	50,478	1,946.7	2,103.4	-156.7	-7.4	33,515	24,094
New York	26,606	1,046.0	1,281.1	-235.1	-18.4	33,558	24,242

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, 1992 *Census of Manufactures, General Summary*, Series MC92-S-1.

ECONOMIC UPDATE

Shipped Fresh From the Oven

Companies in the U.S. shipped 28.8 million tons of pies, cakes, breads, rolls, bagels, and other bakery products, worth \$48 billion in 1993. Shipments traveled an average of 74 miles, virtually all by truck. Private trucks hauled 70 percent; for-hire trucks, 28 percent.

In contrast, firearms and ammunition generally traveled greater distances. Shipments of small arms (30 mm or under) and parts traveled an average of 878 miles. About 49 percent traveled by parcel post, USPS, or courier; the rest, primarily by for-hire or private trucks.

To learn about the way America ships its food, cars, clothes, and countless other commodities, consult reports from the 1993 Commodity Flow Survey (CFS), a part of the 1992 Census of Transportation, Communications, and Utilities. The CFS is a sample survey of establishments in the mining, manufacturing, wholesale, and selected retail and service industries.

Source: Printed reports (U.S. and states) and CD-ROMs (U.S., states, and National Transportation Analysis Regions) available from the Services Division (phone number below) at Census.

U.S. and state reports in .pdf format on the Web: www.census.gov/prod/2/trans/93comflo/. CFS information can also be found at the Web site of the survey's cosponsor, the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (www.bts.gov).

Contact:

John Fowler
301-457-2805/2114
john.l.fowler@ccmail.census.gov

From Here to There: 1993

	Average miles per shipment
Fresh vegetables	68
Poultry or poultry products	70
Ammunition, over 30mm	810
Small arms, 30mm and under, and parts	878
Bakery products	74
Beverages or flavoring extracts	43
Cigarettes	50
Men's, youth's, or boy's clothing	908
Women's, misses', children's, or infants' clothing	946
Paper	102
Drugs	419
Paints, enamels, lacquers, shellacs, or varnishes	143
Plumbing fixtures or heating apparatus	276
Farm machinery or equipment	292
Office, computing, or accounting machines	829
Household appliances	801
Radio or TV receiving sets	824
Motor vehicles or equipment	275
Ships or boats	654
Motorcycles, bicycles, or parts	880
Photo equipment and supplies	487
Toys, amusements, sporting, or athletic goods	1,003

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, 1993 *Commodity Flow Survey*, U.S. Summary, TC92-CF-52.

Dinner Time Yet?

Restaurants do most of their business serving diners between 5:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m. (57 percent of their sales). Cafeterias on the other hand do their best between 11:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. (51 percent).

Source: 1992 *Census of Retail Trade, Miscellaneous Subjects*, RC92-S-4. Printed report from the U.S. Government Printing Office (\$18; stock number 003-024-08790-1) and via the Web (www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#rt).

Business Lives by the Phone

Nonresidential customers spent \$96 billion on telephone communications in 1995. About 45 percent was for long-distance service, 26 percent was for local service, and 29 percent was for network access services.

Get the full story on this and other communication industries in our recent report on the *Annual Survey of Communications: 1995*.

Source: Selected 1995 tables in *html* format (www.census.gov/svsd/www/ascs.html). Printed 1995 report due soon; 1994 report in *pdf* format (www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#trans).

Contact:

Ruth Bramblett
301-457-2766
ruth.ann.bramblett@ccmail.census.gov

Gloves and Mittens

In 1995, U.S. manufacturers shipped 344 million dozen pairs of gloves and mittens. (That comes to about 4.1 billion pairs. We report individual shipments by the dozen because that's how manufacturers usually ship them.)

The overwhelming majority were rubber: 81 percent.

Source: Web (www.census.gov/industry/ma23d95.txt).

Contact:

Kristin Williams
301-457-4698
kristin.h.williams@ccmail.census.gov

Wives Yes . . . Brides, No!

No, we don't count brides and grooms! But once they're wives and husbands we're definitely interested.

Although we do not count marriages or divorces, we do ask people their marital status in the census and in surveys.

And we do release substantial information about married, separated, divorced, and never-married people – their age at first marriage, their income, education, employment status,

living arrangements, and so on. Much of this appears in the annual information we release on *Marital Status and Living Arrangements*.

So where do you go to find out how many marriages and divorces occur in a given year? The answer is the National Center for Health Statistics (www.cdc.gov/nchswwww/nchshome.html). We have a link to their Web site from our home page (click on "Other Official Statistics").

And how many marriages do occur in a year?

In 1994, 2.4 million couples tied the knot and 1.2 million untied it.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Web: *Annual Summary of Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths*,

United States, 1994 (www.cdc.gov/nchswwww/products/pubs/pubd/mvsr/supp/44-43/mvs43_13.htm).

Also see *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* (www.cdc.gov/nchswwww/products/pubs/pubd/mvsr/mvsr.htm).

Census Bureau Can Help

Although we don't release these numbers, we do report on them in the *Statistical Abstract* (see table 90 in the 1996 edition). You can get the *Abstract* in print, on CD-ROM, or via the Web (www.census.gov/prod/2/gen/96statab/96statab.html). Call Customer Services (301-457-4100).

Contacts:

Marriages and divorces:

National Center for Health Statistics
301-436-8500

nchsquery@nch10.em.cdc.gov

Marital status information from Census:

Arlene Saluter
301-457-2465

asaluter@census.gov

Check into the marital status information on our Web site (www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/ms-la.html).

Kept Back in School

Boys have long been much more likely than girls to be behind a grade in school. They often start school later and are more likely to be kept back a year or more. Some school systems recommend a later start for boys whose birthday is after a certain date

In 1994, 36 percent of boys 15 to 17 years old were behind their modal grade in school; 25 percent of the girls were behind. ("Modal grade" is the year of school in which most students of a given age are enrolled.)

For both boys and girls, the proportion behind in school has risen dramatically over the past generation (see table right). For all age groups, proportionately more kids today are behind than their 1971 counterparts.

Behind in School

Percent of students 15 to 17 years old behind modal grade

	All	Boys	Girls
1971	22.5	27.2	17.6
1975	22.5	26.8	18.2
1980	22.5	26.8	18.0
1985	25.5	30.2	20.6
1990	30.1	35.3	24.7
1994	30.9	35.7	24.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, Web: www.census.gov/population/socdemo/school/tablea-3.txt.

Source: Web (www.census.gov/population/socdemo/school/tablea-3.txt). Also *School Enrollment – Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1994* in print from the U.S. Government Printing Office (\$14; stock number 803-005-00089-3) and via the Web (www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#popspec).

Contact:

Rosalind Bruno
301-457-2464
rbruno@census.gov

Married – Future Tense

In 1995, the Census Bureau estimates, 107.4 million Americans 15 and over were married, with their spouses present. In 2010, our best projection is that the number will grow to 119.1 million.

Source: www.census.gov/population/projection-extract/nation/table7n.asc.

Contact:

Greg Spencer
301-457-2428
gregory.k.spencer@ccmail.census.gov

U.S. STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Economic Indicators

			Latest data	Unit	Latest month	Previous month	Last year	Percent change from previous month year	
Business					Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board				
Retail:	Sales	Dec.	\$Bil.	208.2	207.0	199.8	0.6	4.2	
	Inventory	Nov.	\$Bil.	314.1	315.4	306.8	-0.4	2.4	
	Inv./sales ratio	Nov.	Ratio	1.52	1.52	1.55	(X)	(X)	
Consumer installment credit		Nov.	\$Bil.	1,190.6	1,183.2	1,094.4	0.6	8.8	
Merchant wholesalers:	Sales	Nov.	\$Bil.	204.6	202.8	191.3	0.9	6.9	
	Inventory	Nov.	\$Bil.	258.0	257.8	254.7	0.1	1.3	
	Stock/sales ratio	Nov.	Ratio	1.26	1.27	1.34	(X)	(X)	
Construction and Housing					Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board				
Residential:	Building permits – AR	Dec.	1,000	1,410	1,418	1,487	-0.6	-5.2	
	Housing starts – AR	Dec.	1,000	1,329	1,514	1,425	-12.2	-6.7	
	New home sales – AR	Nov.	1,000	772	676	679	14.2	13.7	
	New home mortgage rate – NSA	Nov.	Pct.	7.80	7.95	7.46	-1.9	4.6	
New construction:	Total expenditures – AR	Nov.							
	Current dollars		\$Bil.	592.0	581.0	549.7	1.9	7.7	
	Constant (1992) dollars		\$Bil.	512.2	503.4	485.0	1.7	5.6	
Manufacturing					Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board				
Durable goods:	Shipments	Nov.	\$Bil.	170.8	168.8	164.9	1.2	3.6	
	New orders	Nov.	\$Bil.	172.3	174.9	165.2	-1.5	4.3	
	Unfilled orders	Nov.	\$Bil.	488.5	487.0	439.8	0.3	11.1	
Total goods:	Shipments	Nov.	\$Bil.	318.3	315.5	303.7	0.9	4.8	
	Inventories	Nov.	\$Bil.	439.9	438.1	417.6	0.4	5.3	
	Inv./ship ratio	Nov.	Ratio	1.38	1.39	1.37	(X)	(X)	
Index of industrial production		Dec.	1987=100	129.1	128.1	122.8	0.8	5.1	
U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services					Source: Census Bureau				
Exports of goods and services		Nov.	\$Bil.	72.0	71.7	68.0	0.3	5.8	
Imports of goods and services		Nov.	\$Bil.	80.4	79.7	74.1	0.8	8.5	
Trade balance		Nov.	\$Bil.	-8.4	-8.0	-6.1	4.9	37.8	
Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates					Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury				
Money supply (M1)		Dec.	\$Bil.	1,077	1,076	1,125	0.1	-4.3	
Consumer Price Index – NSA		Dec.	1982-84=100	158.6	158.6	153.5	–	3.3	
Producer Price Index ¹		Dec.	1982=100	133.4	132.7	129.6	0.5	2.9	
Prime rate charged by banks ²		Dec.	Pct.	8.25	8.25	8.65	–	-4.6	
3-month U.S. T-bill – NSA		Dec.	Pct.	4.87	5.03	5.16	-3.2	-5.6	
Other Principal Indicators					Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis				
Civilian labor force		Dec.	Mil.	135.0	134.8	132.4	0.1	2.0	
Unemployment rate		Dec.	Rate	5.3	5.3	5.6	–	-5.4	
Index of leading indicators		Nov.	1992=100	102.6	102.5	100.9	0.1	1.7	
Personal income – AR		Nov.	\$Bil.	6,574	6,542	6,229	0.5	5.5	
				Qtr. 3 1996	Qtr.2 1996	Percent change ³			
Chained (1992) dollars:									
Gross domestic product (GDP)			\$Bil.	6,928	6,893	2.1			
Personal consumption expenditures			\$Bil.	4,694	4,688	0.5			
Gross private domestic investment			\$Bil.	1,093	1,039	22.9			

– Represents zero. AR Annual rate. NSA Not seasonally adjusted. X Not applicable. ¹Finished goods. ²As of end of month. ³Annualized rate.
Note: Figures are seasonally adjusted except as noted. Unless otherwise noted, all amounts are in current dollars as of the reference year.

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
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One Is the Loneliest Number

In 1990, about one-quarter of all households were made up of one person – a far cry from 1940, when only 8 percent consisted of one person. This type of household has steadily risen over the decades, although the increase slowed in the 1980s.

Where are one-person households likeliest to be found? The clear leader in 1990 was the District of Columbia. New York was fairly high as well, but not by much over several other states such as Colorado, Nebraska, and North Dakota. The states where one-person households were least likely were Hawaii and Utah.

In earlier censuses, however, the leaders in one-person households were

in the far West: especially Alaska, Montana, Nevada, and Washington in 1940 and 1950. The states with lowest live-alone rates were generally in the South in earlier decades.

In recent decades, renters have been much more likely than owners to live alone. This was not the case back in 1940, when the one-person occupancy rates were not much different for owners and renters.

The one-person occupancy rate for renters climbed rapidly from 1940 to 1980. The greatest disparity between renters and owners occurred in the 1960, 1970, and 1980 censuses, when renters were more than twice as likely as owners to live alone. For the first

time in a decennial census, there was a small drop in the rate of renters living alone between 1980 and 1990.

Source: State tables, 1940 to 1990 censuses of housing. Web (www.census.gov/hhes/housing/census/livalone.html).

Contact:

Bob Bonnette
301-763-8553
rbonnet@census.gov

More Recent Data

You can get 1993 data on one-person and other households based on the American Housing Survey via our Web site (www.census.gov/hhes/housing/ahs/tab2-9.html).